## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE PLAYERS' CONCUSSION INJURY LITIGATION	) ) ) ) )	12-MDL-2323-AE	3
KEVIN TURNER and SHAWN WOODEN, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated,	) ) )		
Plaintiffs,	)		
VS.	)		
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE and NFL PROPERTIES, LLC, successor-in-interest to	) )		
NFL Properties, Inc.,	) )	Philadelphia, May 9, 2018	PA
Defendants.	)	11:04 a.m.	

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANITA B. BRODY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

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I N D E X **ARGUMENTS:** PAGE 5, 37 By Mr. Seeger By Mr. Buckley \*\*\* Transcriber's note -- The person referred to as James is Mr. Buckley's tech person. 

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Colloquy
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         (The following was held in open court at 11:04 a.m.)
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             (Hearing commenced before recorder turned on)
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              THE COURT: -- In Re: National Football League
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     Players Concussion Injury Litigation at MDL-2012-2323, and I
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    recognize the presence of Mr. Seeger and Mr. Benedetto -- Ms.
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    Benedetto, and with you of course --
              MR. LEVIN: Mr. Levin -- Arnold Levin.
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              THE COURT: I know, Mr. Arnold. Okay. And Mr.
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    Buckley --
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Good morning. And Mr. Fanelli --
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              MR. FANELLI: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: -- and Mr. Reed --
              MR. REED: Yes, Your Honor, good morning.
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              THE COURT: -- and there's someone else at the
     table.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Oh, my client, Mr. Genovesi, is here,
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    Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Oh okay, Mr. Genovesi, okay.
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              MR. GENOVESI: Good morning, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: There's something that's going on after
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     this that you're involved in. Could I -- could I speak with
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you a second?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:

Yes.

THE COURT: Excuse me, this is off the record at

sidebar. It has to do with the next hearing.

(Sidebar off the record)

THE COURT: Mr. Seeger, are you going to argue it?

MR. BUCKLEY: One housekeeping matter, Your Honor, before we begin?

THE COURT: Yes? Well, I think we'll wait on the housekeeping for the moment. We'll do that after. Is there anything that relates to this particular hearing, Mr. Buckley?

MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What is that?

MR. BUCKLEY: We would ask that this hearing be consolidated --

THE COURT: That's another -- another issue. You'll be seated. Please let me hear from you, Mr. Benedetto (sic).

MR. SEEGER: Good morning, Your Honor. I'll be brief. I mean, most of the arguments that we rely upon are in our papers, but we're here today seeking a permanent injunction under the All Writs Act to stop Thrivest from basically doing an end-around this Court's December 8th order finding that the lending, financing assignment agreements entered into here are void.

As you know, just brief background, Mr. Buckley, despite the fact that the case is here, the MDL is here, this Court has jurisdiction over all matters relating to the NFL Concussion Litigation, I think the whole world knows that by

now -- Mr. Buckley filed a complaint in the Western District of Pennsylvania in Federal Court seeking --

THE COURT: Is that what he was talking about?

MR. SEEGER: I believe --

THE COURT: Okay.

yet.

MR. SEEGER: -- I believe so. Seeking to --

THE COURT: I have not received anything from them

MR. SEEGER: Okay. You haven't -- okay. But I understand it is on its way to this Court.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEEGER: I believe it's being transferred now either from the Western District or from the panel, I'm not clear, but it's on its way. And he filed a complaint to compel arbitration in a different Federal Court seeking to have an arbitrator interpret the agreement that you've already interpreted as being void, and that's why we're here today.

So I would like to -- I'm going to make some brief comments and I would like to reserve some time to respond to anything Mr. Buckley says.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEEGER: Just as a preliminary matter, there really is no question that this Court had exclusive and continuing jurisdiction over the settlement. It's in the agreement, it's in the Court's power overseeing the MDL and

the settlement agreement and it's under the -- it's clear under the All Writs Act. The analysis under the All Writs Act is very simple.

They treat statements like a race, like a piece of property, and the Court has the ability to determine all disputes and matters arising with regard to the property. And the All Writs injunction is slightly different. It concerns different matters than a Rule 65 injunction. Rule 65 is looking at maintaining status quo.

The basis behind an All Writs injunction is exactly why we're here, it's to prevent third parties from frustrating the Court's ability to reach and resolve disputes arising out of the settlement that is before the Court.

Now, the Court has already ruled -- Your Honor has ruled December 8th that the agreement that we're here talking about is void. Not voidable, you didn't sever out certain provisions and leave others intact, you had ruled that they are void. That's your order.

The severability clause and the arguments I think that Mr. Buckley relies upon probably would apply in a situation if you had just severed out certain provisions and left the agreement intact, but that's not the case. There's some very clear Supreme Court language in a case that we cite in the brief.

It's the <u>Granite Rock Company vs. International</u>

Brothers of Teamsters at 561 US 287. It's a 2010 case. It's entered -- I think it was a matter of weeks after the case that Mr. Buckley relies upon, and this is the language right from the Supreme Court that's very important.

It says, "Our precedents hold that Courts should order arbitration of a dispute only where the Court is satisfied that neither the formation of the parties' arbitration agreement nor its enforceability or applicability to the dispute is in issue. Where a party contests either or both, the Court must resolve the disagreement."

It's completely applicable here because your ruling finds that the agreements don't exist. The issue of whether there's a contract is Your Honor's decision, not an arbitrator. It's not for an arbitrator to decide, and you've already decided that.

So if you -- you could image a situation where if every lender who has had their -- there's about 1,000 agreements out there -- every lender who's had the agreement avoided (sic 11 10 30) now running into arbitration, running into State Court. You'd have conflicting decisions. You'd have bedlam.

And it's even more acute here where the issues are up on appeal. They're appealing it to the Third Circuit so there is absolutely no reason to be doing this right now.

They're going to get a decision from the Third Circuit at some

point and then they can do what they want if they win, and if they lose, a lot of harm will be prevented by issuing the injunction.

A couple -- a couple of other matters I want to bring to the Court's attention. I can hand this up to Your Honor if you want it but it is on the docket at 9924-2, page 41 of the submission that I'm referring to.

The name is unfortunately -- I'm going to call him Mr. W -- unfortunately Mr. W's name is all over their papers so, I mean, the press has already reported on who Mr. W is.

I'll use Mr. W for the purpose of today. He borrowed \$500,000. If he were to pay this money back today, he would owe close to \$900,000 under their lending scheme.

Almost \$900,000 since -- since 2016.

The schedule that's attached -- okay, the schedule that's attached -- actually I misread this. I'm sorry, Your Honor, I misread this. Let me be -- let me make sure I read the schedule properly. It's the left column.

As of May 31, 2018 he would owe \$663,000 but if it goes on through -- I mean, if he continues to accrue interest on this through 2019, he'll almost double -- he'll almost owe in interest what he -- what he borrowed. So thank you for that correction, Mr. Buckley, I misread your chart.

And, Your Honor, you know, a couple of other things that -- that go on here that I want to bring to the Court's

attention. So Thrivest, when they issued the loan to Mr.
White -- this is one of the reasons why I think we're here,
that there were concerns about these loans.

It was the compounding -- monthly compounding of interest where the terms -- the cash that goes into underwriting these loans were a concern, but also I'm finding that many of these lenders require that if there are tax liens, they require the borrowers to pay those tax liens.

I understand the concept behind that. I don't think lenders like to be in second position to the Federal Government, but with regard to IRS tax liens, when you're forcing a borrower to pay those liens off and you're borrowing money at interest rates that far exceed anything the IRS would ever charge, I just think there are a lot of things about these agreements that don't make sense.

That's not really the issue for today but it's something that I wanted to make Your Honor aware of, and I'll just reserve my comments to anything Mr. Buckley --

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Buckley, would you like to respond?

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Certainly on behalf of Thrivest, we regret that we're here today, Your Honor. This is not what the business is looking to do. My client is trying to help their individuals meet their financial objectives and certainly ending up in litigation or

arbitration is not a desirable outcome for Thrivest.

But our ability --

THE COURT: So in other words you're telling me that if there's a -- if there is a movement to try and resolve these issues you would be sympathetic toward them? Is that what you're telling me on behalf of the client who's here?

MR. BUCKLEY: Your Honor, if I'm permitted today

I'll be able to outline a way for us to get there not only for

Thrivest --

THE COURT: Not for you, I'm talking about for me because I believe I have jurisdiction over everything involving this case so it has nothing to do with you, it has to do with your client and it has to do with the NFL head concussion case, and to that extent, I'm not asking you for your suggestions, okay? Just get that straight. You may proceed.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I would like to just start by noting that Mr. Seeger --

THE COURT: All I asked you was whether or not your -- whether or not your client would be willing to discuss working this thing out with everyone else who seems very interested in doing that.

That's what I would like to know. Do you have authority from your client, or don't you have authority from your client to do that?

MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, Your Honor, we would like to work 1 2 this out. 3 THE COURT: You would. Okay. And you're ready to 4 listen to somebody else's point of view other than yours? 5 MR. BUCKLEY: Of course, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed. 6 7 MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. I would like 8 to start by noting for the record that during his time Mr. 9 Seeger did not put on any evidence relating to the formation 10 of the arbitration agreement here. 11 And just so I can create my record here, Your Honor, I would like to submit Mr. Genovesi's declaration which was 12 filed at 9973-1, and also the declaration that was filed by 13 Attorney Robert Wood at 9975. I would like to submit those 14 15 for the record of this hearing, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Absolutely. 17 MR. BUCKLEY: May I hand them up? THE COURT: You certainly may. Have you shown it to 18 19 opposing counsel? 20 MR. BUCKLEY: I have copies for him and I'll give them to him. 21 22 THE COURT: Please do. 23 MR. BUCKLEY: Now, Your Honor, Mr. Genovesi is here 24 and I can put him on and he can testify --

THE COURT: Not -- I don't believe it's -- I ruled

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Buckley - Argument already that I thought it was a legal issue so his testimony 1 2 is not really relevant. 3 MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. But Your Honor has accepted these two exhibits into evidence? 4 5 THE COURT: They are received. MR. BUCKLEY: I would like to talk today, Your 6 7 Honor, about really two issues and then set forth what I think 8 is a way forward. There's two issues presented by this 9 hearing. 10 One I think is a threshold issue and that's the issue under the Federal Arbitration Act about the arbitration 11 clause here, and the second is with respect to the All Writs 12 Act that Mr. Seeger addressed earlier. 13 I would like to start with the arbitration clause 14 15 and also the Class Action MDL Waiver in the agreement. 16 THE COURT: Why don't you do it the other way. 17 MR. BUCKLEY: No problem, Your Honor, I would be 18 glad to. Now, if I may, Your Honor, just to set the stage 19 here, with respect to the All Writs Act, and I would like -- I filed a lengthy brief yesterday, Your Honor --20 21

THE COURT: I had a chance to look at it. I haven't studied it. I have read it --

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- but I did not study it so my knowledge of it is superficial.

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MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. Well I would like to, with the Court's indulgence, take a look at the settlement agreement that Your Honor approved and also my client's agreement with Mr. White.

But first let me talk about the All Writs Act, and I mention those to Your Honor because I do think that -- I think that we need to get a little granular on the analysis of these issues and that's what I propose to do today.

But first with respect to the All Writs Act, I certainly recognize it is a statute that gives the Court significant power, but like anything, that power is not beyond limits, and there's a specific case called <u>Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction vs. US Marshal Service</u> that's a Supreme Court case from 1985 that I think has some relevance here. And that case, Your Honor, said --

THE COURT: Is that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court?

MR. BUCKLEY: United States Supreme Court, Your Honor. The opinion was authored by -- oh, I don't have it here, where is it -- Justice Powell.

And that case says that where a statute specifically addresses the issue at hand, it is that authority and not the All Writs Act that is controlling, and here I submit, Your Honor, that there is a statute that controls the issue at hand, namely whether to enjoin an arbitration and that is the

Federal Arbitration Act.

And that is a specific statute that applies to the question of whether to enjoin an arbitration and I think this case and others like it recognize that if the All Writs -- the general authority under the All Writs Act could trump other statutes, you could use the All Writs Act to trump other statutes and here the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Powell delivering the opinion said, "Where there's a specific Federal statute, that statute must control over the Court's general authority under the All Writs Act."

I would like to look at the All Writs Act case that class counsel cites in his briefs. It's called <u>In Re: Visa Check</u>, and the <u>In Re: Visa Check</u> case was an unpublished opinion from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Your Honor.

And in that case the Court says that "The Court may prohibit communications with class members entirely, compel communications correcting misleading statements and declare contracts between third parties and class members void."

That language is in this agreement, Your Honor -- in this opinion. And the Court cites <u>In Re: McKesson HBOC</u> from the Northern District of California and <u>In Re: Synthroid</u>

<u>Marketing</u> from the Northern District of Illinois in support of its authority to number one, prohibit communications with class members, and number two, to declare contracts between

third parties and class members void.

Now, I didn't do this in my brief, Your Honor, but I took a look at those cases. They don't stand for that proposition, Your Honor, and I would encourage Your Honor to take a close look at <u>Visa Check</u> and also the cases it cites to support its authority to prohibit completely communications with class members, which in an entirely different line of cases implicates important First Amendment rights, and also to declare contracts between class members and third parties void.

THE COURT: Let me just ask you something. Don't you -- you're talking about you're communicating with a class member, the class member and you are involved in some kind of litigation, aren't you?

MR. BUCKLEY: Well, we filed an arbitration --

THE COURT: Are you allowed to go over to somebody else's client who was opposed to you in litigation under the professional rules and talk with them?

MR. BUCKLEY: Of course not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, I just wanted to know.

MR. BUCKLEY: Now, this I think we're -- the <u>Visa</u>

<u>Check</u> case was concerned about communications by Spectrum,
which is a claims processing company, and class members and
the Court there said that Spectrum was saying things to them
that were misleading in an attempt to delay payments and allow

them to get more customers, so to speak.

And Spectrum, much different than my client, Your

Honor -- Spectrum was actually trying to participate in the claims administration process.

I want to get to why <u>Visa Check</u> is distinguishable, but I want to start with why the Court's citation to <u>In Re:</u>

<u>McKesson</u> and <u>In Re: Synthroid Marketing</u> do not support what the Court says it has the power to do there.

The McKesson case was a -- the McKesson case was a 10b-5 securities fraud case and the opinion that's cited, albeit with the incorrect citation in the Visa Check decision is a decision on a motion to dismiss that securities fraud case.

And in the <u>McKesson</u> case, the Northern District of California said that the plaintiffs there had effectively pled scienter and specificity, but it had nothing to do -- it was a motion to dismiss -- it had nothing to do with the merits of the underlying agreements and importantly, it was not in the context of class action administration.

I submit to the Court that the <u>McKesson</u> case does not support the <u>Visa Check</u> Court's -- does not support the point that the <u>Visa Check</u> Court says it supports, which is that "it gives the Court authority to declare contracts between third parties and class members void."

That is not what this McKesson case does. It is a

10b-5 securities fraud class action where there's an analysis of scienter. I won't bore Your Honor with the details but this case basically involved a situation where these securities brokers were entering into agreements with their customers, but then entering into side agreements and it was -- those side agreements were, you know, alleged to have been a way to divert funds around the original agreements.

But in any event, it's a motion to dismiss in a 10b-5 securities class action, it is not a decision on the merits and I looked -- it's a long decision, I couldn't find where the Court declared any contract void.

The <u>Synthroid Marketing</u> litigation, Your Honor, was a Northern District of Illinois decision and this one did arise in the context of a class action administration.

The Court was concerned that there were some communications being made regarding the settlement and that those were false, that there was a third party making false communications to class members about the settlement. In other words, misleading the class member about their rights under the settlement agreement.

And while the <u>Visa Check</u> decision says that that case supports the idea that the Court may prohibit communication with class members entirely, that's not what the -- that's not what the Court in <u>Synthroid Marketing</u> did.

In fact, the Court says -- after issuing a

corrective order to clarify the misleading communication, the Court says at the very end, "I therefore deny the motion to enjoin further communications between the third party and the class members."

And here the Court was specifically referencing its authority under Rule 23(d), and that's something that we've talked about, Your Honor, and I do not dispute -- nor does my client dispute the Court's authority under Rule 23(d) to control communications with class members about the settlement, and that's where a lot of this case law comes from.

I submit to Your Honor that class counsel is going beyond that, beyond the discussion about communications with class members and actually asking the Court to enter substantive relief, namely to invalidate a contract and moreover to overlook an arbitration and class -- arbitration agreement and class action waiver and that those are not only beyond the Court's power under Rule 23(d), but also the All Writs Act.

So let's just go back briefly and look at the <u>Visa</u>

<u>Check</u> case, and we briefed this, Your Honor, but it's

important to take a look at, and I think you should just

juxtapose what the Spectrum Company did with what Thrivest did

and the results in <u>Visa Check</u>.

And moreover, the source of the Court's concern in

<u>Visa Check</u>, the Court said, "The nature of the Court's interest is as simple as it is strong. The class members must not be misled. Where false and misleading statements are used to solicit business from them, I have no intention to sit by and relegate them to a cause of action for breach of contract for fraud," okay?

Spectrum was getting involved with class members. They were asking the class member to retain them as their agent to pursue the monetary relief under the settlement award, okay? Actually participate in the claims administration process and to do so in exchange for a fee.

That is not what Thrivest did, and this is where -you know, we spent a lot of time in our submission, Your
Honor, and I do want to take Your Honor through the agreement
and through the settlement agreement to demonstrate that the
Court's jurisdiction over the settlement res -- and I agree
with Mr. Seeger, the Court has jurisdiction over that
settlement res, but that jurisdiction ends when the class
member receives a monetary award.

The class member's obligations to Thrivest to transfer funds to Thrivest do not begin until the class member receives the award.

In other words, the class member's obligation to

Thrivest to make payment of what's defined as the TSF

distribution in our agreement -- and Mr. Seeger is accurate,

it's about \$663,000 now, it's not \$900,000 -- that obligation does not begin until the class member receives the award.

And by the very language in the settlement agreement that Your Honor approved, the Court's jurisdiction and indeed Mr. White's rights under the settlement agreement to a monetary award end when he receives that payment.

There's a long process involved there. Once he receives that payment, his rights, his monetary claims under the settlement agreement end and that money is his money.

And if Thrivest's rights to the TSF distribution do not begin until he receives that award, then the Court does not have jurisdiction to enjoin how he spends that money.

In the same way the Court couldn't tell Mr. White he doesn't have the ability to promise to pay his daughter's tuition for college, the Court does not have the ability to enjoin Mr. White from selling his interest in that property once it is received.

I would like to take a look at Thrivest's agreement with Mr. White, Your Honor. And, James, if you would start by pulling up Section 1A? And this is in evidence, Your Honor, as Exhibit A to Mr. Genovesi's declaration.

THE COURT: Jim, do you want to let me have access to it? Do you want to let me have access to it?

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Give it a tap.

THE COURT: Okay, I'm doing it.

Buckley - Argument COURTROOM DEPUTY: Does it work? 1 2 THE COURT: Oh, good. Okay. 3 COURTROOM DEPUTY: There you go. 4 MR. BUCKLEY: Let's take a look at Section 1A. 5 THE COURT: Oh, you made it -- you can make it -okay. Go on. 6 7 MR. BUCKLEY: In Section 1A, Your Honor, Mr. White sold the TSF distribution to Thrivest in exchange for 8 9 \$500,000. That was an asset he didn't yet possess, but that 10 he had the right to sell to Thrivest. Let's look at 11 section --THE COURT: You're assuming that he had the right to 12 sell to Thrivest. 13 MR. BUCKLEY: Well, and that is important, Your 14 15 There is a risk that Thrivest took that Mr. White would never obtain an award and therefore never actually 16 17 possess the TSF distribution. THE COURT: I assume you did your -- I assume your 18 client did his -- his due diligence on that. 19 20 MR. BUCKLEY: He -- my client did, Your Honor, but 21 there's of course risks and, you know, it's no secret that 22 there are claims that have been submitted that have been

denied --

THE COURT: Of course.

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MR. BUCKLEY: -- and one of the important

consequences, Your Honor, that -- you know, this is an aside and I'll get back to, but one of the important consequences is if Your Honor voids all of these agreements requiring recission, these agreements would then be void both for the good and the bad.

And so if another player had taken an advance, sold the TSF distribution but never obtained it, under the agreement, that player would be protected. There's no recourse.

But if the agreement is voided, that player would then be obligated to repay the principal, and we can argue about statutory interest --

THE COURT: I know your argument on that. That's not relevant to this particular issue.

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. So if I may continue, and what I'm trying to do here, Your Honor, is to demonstrate that White's financial obligations to Thrivest did not begin until after he received his award --

THE COURT: I understand --

MR. BUCKLEY: -- which marked the end of his monetary claim.

THE COURT: I understand your argument.

MR. BUCKLEY: So then we turn to Section 2A, romanette 1 --

THE COURT: The only issue that's involved is

whether or not -- it's irrelevant what this particular agreement said. That's not relevant to me. The only question that I see is my power over this to -- and I think that's what's before me, is to enjoin you from -- from going to arbitration court on it. That's the only issue that's before me.

This is not relevant and I don't understand why you're spending the Court's time on it. It's not relevant. Why don't you address what's relevant to the Court.

MR. BUCKLEY: Well, thank you, Your Honor, and I think what Your Honor is raising is the ability issue and Your Honor asked me to begin with the All Writs analysis, but the point of my analysis here is that the Court's power over the settlement res over the claims administration process necessarily ends when that payment is made --

THE COURT: I understand --

MR. BUCKLEY: -- to Mr. White.

THE COURT: I understand your argument.

MR. BUCKLEY: And under our agreement -- let's look at C -- 2C -- under our agreement, White has no obligation to pay Thrivest anything until three business days after seller's collection and receipt --

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. BUCKLEY: -- of a distribution.

THE COURT: I understand that. All I'm saying to

you is that the question becomes my authority under the All 1 2 Writs Act to act to implement the settlement the way it should 3 be implemented. That's all that's before me, so your agreement with Thrivest is not really material to this. 4 5 MR. BUCKLEY: Well, it is --THE COURT: Well I -- since I don't think it's 6 material, it's not worth arguing about. Now --7 8 MR. BUCKLEY: Well --9 THE COURT: -- the Third Circuit may disagree with 10 me and I certainly recognize that, but it may very well be that you ought to start talking about an issue that might, you 11 know, resonate with me. I told you that this is not an issue 12 before me. 13 MR. BUCKLEY: Well, Your Honor has said very clearly 14 15 that the Court's authority under the All Writs Act is an issue 16 that's before Your Honor --17 THE COURT: Hm-hmm. MR. BUCKLEY: -- and the Court's authority under the 18 All Writs Act --19 20 THE COURT: Hm-hmm. MR. BUCKLEY: -- and under Rule 23(d) --21 THE COURT: Hm-hmm. 22 23 MR. BUCKLEY: -- is necessarily limited by the 24 Court's authority over the settlement fund. Let's take a look

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at the settlement agreement.

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Buckley - Argument
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              THE COURT: Okay, that -- that I'm willing to look
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    at.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. Let's start with --
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              THE COURT: The settlement agreement -- the
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     settlement agreement of the parties before me, is that
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     correct?
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              MR. BUCKLEY: The --
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              THE COURT: In other words, the NFL and the -- and
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     the plaintiffs.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: That's right, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. And the class.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: That's right, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: And to be clear, we're not a party --
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     Thrivest is not a party to that agreement --
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              THE COURT: Oh, I --
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              MR. BUCKLEY: -- nor are we a party to this case.
              THE COURT: -- I understand that you don't think you
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     are, but you may end up being if this continues. So why don't
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    you go forward.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. So my intention here is to
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MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. So my intention here is to demonstrate, Your Honor, that under the settlement agreement, the Court's power over the -- over the settlement res, the money, ends when the claims administrator pays Mr. White, which happens before Mr. White has any financial obligation to

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Thrivest, which is the issue that is at issue in the arbitration that Mr. Seeger seeks to enjoin.

So if we start with Rule -- Section 14.2, and I'll admit, Your Honor, I am -- Your Honor and Mr. Seeger are much more facile with this agreement, but as I read Section 14.2(b)

THE COURT: I don't have it in front of me.

MR. BUCKLEY: James, can you pull that up?

JAMES: Yeah.

the NFL Concussion Class Action.

(Pause)

MR. BUCKLEY: You don't have it?

JAMES: I don't have it just yet. I'm getting it.

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you start talking.

MR. BUCKLEY: Yeah, sure, Your Honor. 14.2(b) relates to opt outs and, you know, in short it says if you don't opt out, you're entitled to the compensation and benefits set forth in the settlement agreement and you release all other rights and claims including the rights and claims in

Section 14.2 as I read it, Your Honor, is a -basically summarized as if you -- if you don't opt out, you're
trading whatever rights and claims you have against the NFL
for the rights and claims you have under the settlement
agreement.

Section 18.1 -- do you not have it, James?

JAMES: I've got it.

MR. BUCKLEY: All right. We're going to Section 18.1 now, unless you have 14.2 up.

JAMES: I have 14. -- well I had --

MR. BUCKLEY: All right, pull it up. We'll look at it really quickly.

JAMES: I just closed it.

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay.

(Pause)

MR. BUCKLEY: But I don't think there's any dispute about that, Your Honor. I mean, I think it's the fundamental exchange at the heart of the NFL Concussion Settlement is that the players asserted that they had rights and claims, they put them in the class action complaint.

Those rights and claims included the entitlement to compensation for ALS and other ailments, and they agreed that they would give those up in exchange for a different set of rights and claims, namely the rights and claims under the settlement agreement.

And in Section 18.1 that contains the release, "each settlement class member waives and release -- waives and releases the release parties from claims," and then it -- it says what those claims were.

Romanette 1 says, "claims that were, are or could

have been asserted in a class action complaint." That's a broad definition of all claims that are asserted in the complaint, and then it also talks -- as is relevant to Mr. White, "claims in romanette 3 arising out of or relating to ALS," and that's right here, Your Honor.

We're releasing claims in the class action complaint and we're releasing claims arising out of or relating to ALS and we're trading those claims in for the compensation and benefits that are articulated in the class action settlement agreement.

Now let's go to Section 6.3 -- Qualifying Diagnoses.

May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BUCKLEY: Section 6.3A says that one of the qualifying diagnoses -- F -- is ALS. In short, a class member who has ALS qualifies for a monetary award.

Now let's go to Section 9.3, and this is where it's important to pay attention to the time line, Your Honor, because my argument is that the arbitration seeking to recover the TSF distribution is wholly outside of the settlement agreement --

THE COURT: I understood that. You said that before.

MR. BUCKLEY: Yes. So in Section 9.3, this talks about when the claims administrator can and must pay the class

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member the monetary award for the qualifying diagnoses, and as Your Honor knows much better than I, there are a number of things that have to happen before the claims administrator can pay that award.

There has to be a notice of claim determination.

Romanette 1, there has to be an audit or a fraud

investigation. Liens have to be addressed and derivative

claims have to be addressed.

And the claims administrator can't make payment of the monetary award for the monetary claims under the settlement agreement until all of those things happen.

And when it does, that's a recognition that all of the rights, all of the appeals, all of the disputes in the context of the claims administration process have been resolved. They're over.

In Section 3.1(a) which talks about settlement class
-- settlement benefits for class members --

THE COURT: Is this in your brief?

MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well then I -- you don't have to go through it. I'm going to study it but I --

MR. BUCKLEY: I'm almost done, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you give minutes. Five more minutes.

MR. BUCKLEY: For the rest of my argument?

Buckley - Argument 1 THE COURT: Yes. So you may want to go on to 2 something else. MR. BUCKLEY: Section 3.1 makes clear that this 3 4 claims administrator cannot pay an award until it is final. 5 Moreover, once there is an award paid -- and this is 6 important, Your Honor -- the class member has no further recourse --7 THE COURT: I know, you said that before. 8 9 understand your argument. 10 MR. BUCKLEY: Right. THE COURT: Why don't you go on to something else. 11 12 MR. BUCKLEY: Well, what's important, Your Honor, 13 is --14 THE COURT: You're banging at me doesn't make any difference -- make it any better. You've made your point and 15 16 I understand it so I will consider it, I assure you of that. 17 MR. BUCKLEY: What's important, Your Honor, is that in Your Honor's December 8th explanation and order, Your Honor 18 19 said that, "class members are prohibited from assigning or attempting to assign monetary claims under the settlement 20 21 agreement." And what I'm saying, Your Honor, is that Thrivest is 22 not attempting to pursue rights under any assignment of a 23

monetary claim under the settlement agreement.

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Indeed, the very nature of Thrivest's rights which

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derive only after the monetary claims under the settlement agreement are paid, satisfied and extinguished means that Thrivest is by definition not seeking to enforce rights in a claim for a monetary award under the settlement agreement.

Indeed, once that claims administrator pays the -the player the res that the Court has jurisdiction over, as to
that player, has ended and now that money becomes Mr. White's
money.

And because the promise that we're seeking to enforce in accordance with our agreement, Section 1A, is that we bought that asset in exchange for \$500,000 and to the extent that our agreement purports to assign anything beyond that, for example, the right to participate in the settlement agreement or to make a claim on his behalf or to do anything other than you owe us the TSF distribution in exchange for what we paid for it, the Court can sever those provisions and uphold the core promise in that agreement.

And that is consistent with Your Honor's authority under the All Writs Act and Rule 23(d) because it basically recognizes that the Court has jurisdiction over communications with class members, it has jurisdiction over third parties' participation in the claims administration process, but it does not have jurisdiction after that money is paid to Mr. White. And to suggest that --

THE COURT: I know that's -- I know that's been your

Buckley - Argument argument and I understand it and I -- I certainly will 1 2 consider it. 3 MR. BUCKLEY: And to --THE COURT: But saying it again doesn't help --4 5 MR. BUCKLEY: I understand, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: -- so why don't you go on --MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. 7 THE COURT: -- to something else. 8 9 MR. BUCKLEY: And to say, Your Honor, that Mr. White 10 has a monetary claim after he is paid --THE COURT: You said that. I understand that. 11 12 MR. BUCKLEY: -- would contravene the fundamental release at the heart of the NFL Concussion Settlement. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BUCKLEY: Now I would like to address, Your 15 16 Honor, the arbitrability issue. THE COURT: Well, you have three minutes because I 17 don't believe this is relevant, so you -- but you do have --18 19 I'll certainly give you the rest of the time to address that 20 issue. MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. Your Honor, Mr. Seeger has not 21 challenged the fact that there was an agreement signed. 22 Indeed, Mr. White signed the document, initialed the page and 23 his attorney acknowledges notarizing his signature. 24

THE COURT: Nobody is -- nobody is questioning that.

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Buckley - Argument MR. BUCKLEY: Right. So the only question, Your 1 2 Honor, is whether somehow the no assignment of claims 3 provision in the NFL Concussion Settlement Agreement --4 THE COURT: Or my rights over the whole settlement. 5 MR. BUCKLEY: Whether --6 THE COURT: That's why I asked you to address that first --7 8 MR. BUCKLEY: Right. 9 THE COURT: -- because that -- I am not implementing the order that I -- I'm not envisioning, because this is going 10 to go on further, I'm not envisioning just interpreting the 11

agreement that I -- the order that I already issued, but my rights under this -- under this NFL head concussion case to order those issues that are necessary under the All Writs Act. That's all that's before me, not -- not anything

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So I know you have an arbitration clause, but that is not what's before me. What's before me is my rights to adjudicate under that -- under the concept of the All Writs Act and my rights that this is a class action. That's all that's before me.

MR. BUCKLEY: Understood, Your Honor. And I think the -- the case I cited earlier about <u>Pennsylvania Corrections</u> makes clear that in exercising the Court's rights under the All Writs Act, the Court must also be mindful of its obligations under the Federal Arbitration Act and where there

is a specific Federal Arbitration Act, that must govern over the All Writs Act --

THE COURT: Well I understand --

MR. BUCKLEY: -- analysis.

THE COURT: -- I understand your argument and I will consider it, but I don't want you to waste time when I have very serious question about it.

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay.

THE COURT: So why don't you go to --

MR. BUCKLEY: Well here's the heart of the arbitrability issue, Your Honor. The heart of the arbitrability issue is does Your Honor's analysis of Section 30.1 of the settlement agreement somehow invalidate the arbitration agreement.

THE COURT: That -- the only thing I'm simply saying to you is that my ruling under the All Writs Act does not necessarily go -- dovetail with my -- with my ruling on the -- on the agreement and my ruling on the agreement. I have powers outside that and that's my point and that's what I'm looking to in this case.

So I think that -- I think that I've made that very clear when I spoke with you on the phone and when I already issued a TRO so I don't think you have to go into that because I don't think that there's a conflict here.

I see one as relating to my jurisdiction over the --

MR. BUCKLEY: One final point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: One minute.

MR. BUCKLEY: The word "assign" does not appear in the arbitration agreement or the class action waiver --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BUCKLEY: -- and there's no basis --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUCKLEY: -- to argue that somehow the no

assignment of claims provision could in any way invalidate the arbitration agreement.

Under <u>Rent-A-Center</u> and the Supreme Court's decision in <u>Buckeye</u>, that is a threshold question and if there is an agreement to arbitrate -- which there is here -- and if the dispute about validity enforceability falls within the scope of that provision -- which there is here, the Supreme Court directs that the Court must send those questions to an arbitrator. And the <u>Granite Rock</u> case that Mr. Seeger relies upon --

THE COURT: Mr. --

MR. BUCKLEY: -- involved an issue --

THE COURT: Mr. Buckley, have you -- would you like an opportunity to brief this further after this hearing?

MR. BUCKLEY: No, the brief we've submitted, Your Honor, was thorough.

THE COURT: Well thank you. Then I don't need any further argument from you and I will get -- have a two-minute response from the -- from the opposing counsel.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SEEGER: I may not need two minutes, Your Honor.

I just want to make a couple of corrections for the record.

Counsel spent a lot of time on one case we cited on the All

Writs Act starting on page 10 of our brief at docket entry

9924. There are a whole host of cases that support what we're

doing there today.

The other thing too is because I think -- I think credibility is important and when a -- a lender like Thrivest stands up before this Court and says we had all this risk, I want to just -- I just want the Court to know the picture here.

First of all, Mr. W has ALS, the highest compensated -- compensation level in the settlement. The Third Circuit had already affirmed this settlement at the time they made their loan. They got medical doctors and confirmed that Mr. White had an ALS diagnosis at the time they made the loan. I don't know what risk entitles them to compound interest on a monthly basis and get to the numbers, but if the risk is what they want to be compensated for, I would recommend that they get almost zero on interest.

But having said that, there is no -- there was no risk to them at the time, only that the Supreme Court would have accepted cert and overturned and I think we all know that the probabilities of that were very small at that point in time. That's all I have for Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, thank you.

MR. BUCKLEY: Your Honor --

THE COURT: No, that's it. I am not ruling on anything else, there's nothing else before me in this Court so Court is adjourned. I will speak to counsel -- I told you I

1	would speak to counsel and I think you spoke with my law
2	clerk?
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much. Court is
5	adjourned.
6	(Matter concluded, 11:50 a.m.)
7	* * *
8	
9	
10	CERTIFICATION
11	
12	I, Diane Gallagher, court approved
13	transcribers, certify that the foregoing is a correct
14	transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the
15	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
16	
17	
18	DIANE GALLAGHER DATE
19	DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING, LLC
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